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FOREIGN TRADE

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OTTAWA, AUGUST 12, 1950

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COVER SUBJECT—Sitting room in Clarence House, London, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the panelling of which is of white Canadian maple, made in Canada. The carpet is green and the upholstery in natural leather. The portraits are of Prince and Princess Andrew of Greece, the father and mother of His Royal Highness. Clarence House is the town residence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Photo by Topical Press Agency, Limited.

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Canada is Valuable Market for Citrus Fruit from California

Purchases currently account for about 15 per cent of the orange production and almost 15 per cent of grapefruit shipments—Lemon sales to Canada increase this year—California produces 50 per cent of the world supply of lemons—Citrus growers have made progress through their co-operative organizations.

By V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LOS ANGELES, July 12, 1950.—Canada is an extremely valuable market for California citrus fruit, taking currently about 15 per cent of the orange production and almost 15 per cent of grapefruit shipments. However, since it is customary in the industry to consider only that portion of the crop which moves over water as export, California growers do not consider Canada as an export market. Prior to the inauguration of the dollar quota in 1947, lemon sales in Canada accounted for almost six per cent of total California sales. The inauguration of the dollar quota cut that percentage to slightly over one per cent in 1949, but the percentage so far this year has risen to 2·6 per cent.

Before World War II, California citrus fruit was marketed in practically every civilized country of the world. In shipments overseas, the citrus industry has not been a large factor when compared with other agricultural products produced in California. Despite postwar monetary restrictions in most countries of the world, export volume has been good, with shipments averaging over a million boxes per year of all varieties. Largest postwar customer in Europe has been Belgium, with Switzerland in second place. In the Pacific, the Philippines, Hawaii and Hong Kong have been good markets.

California produces 99 per cent of the domestic supply of lemons and 50 per cent of the world supply. Practically all lemons are sold in the United States and Canada, since cheaper produced lemons from Italy have historically had command of the European market.

Two major varieties of oranges, the Washington Navel and the Valencia, comprise California's orange production. The Washington Navel ripens from November 15 to May 15, and the Valencia is harvested from May 15 to November 15. Lemons are produced the year 'round, with the two principal varieties being the Eureka and the Lisbon. Grapefruit is produced both in summer and winter, with two separate crops holding forth twelve months out of the year. The winter variety is largely produced in Arizona, although a considerable quantity is produced in the Imperial Valley section of California. The summer variety is produced entirely in California, mainly in the seven southern counties of the state.

Fresh Citrus Fruit Shipped Every Day in the Year

On the United States production scene, California produces almost 50 per cent of the total orange supply; 99 per cent plus of the lemons; and about 9 per cent of the grapefruit. It is the only area in the United States from which fresh citrus fruit is shipped every day in the year. Approximately 80 per cent of California's orange harvest is shipped in fresh form; the other 20 per cent being processed into various products ranging from concentrated frozen orange juice to cattle feed, and including pectin, citric acid, bottlers' bases and other by-products. About 65 per cent

of the lemon production is shipped in fresh form, with 35 per cent being processed into by-products. Leading products are concentrated lemon juice, single strength lemon juice, citric acid and cattle feed. Approximately 55 per cent of the grapefruit harvest is sold fresh, the other 45 per cent being processed largely into canned single strength grapefruit.

California citrus growers do not expect any great increases in production over the next five years. Current statistics indicate that there may be a slight increase in the production of Valencia oranges; a slight decrease in production of Navel oranges; and a fairly static situation regarding production of lemons. The production of grapefruit will decline slightly.

The cost of producing citrus fruit in California is quite high. Current prices on good bearing acreage of oranges and lemons are around $2,500 per acre. Cleared land with water suitable for the planting of young citrus trees is selling on the average at $1,200 to $1,500 per acre. The amount of land suitable for citrus production in California is largely occupied by such production, since all types of citrus fruit must be grown in a fairly narrow climatic zone. If the weather is too cold, extensive costs are experienced through the necessity for orchard heating in the winter months. If the climate is too hot and dry, the fruit does not produce properly, and the cost of water for irrigation is exorbitant. All of California's 300,000 acres of citrus fruit are under irrigation. Much of the water comes from wells on the property, but a great percentage of it is brought in through expensive irrigation systems from as far as 300 miles away from the citrus groves.

The production area in California starts at the Mexican border on the south and extends as far north as 200 miles north of San Francisco. The largest producing area is centred in the seven southernmost counties of California, with lesser production in Tulare and southern Fresno counties. The smallest producing area is in the area north of Sacramento.

California Citrus Industry Started by Franciscan Fathers

The California citrus industry owes its early beginnings to the Franciscan Fathers, who came to California from Mexico in the latter half of the 18th century. From Mexico they brought seeds of oranges and lemons which they planted in their mission courtyards. The first orange grove of any size in California was at the Mission San Gabriel, located just east of the present city of Los Angeles. Here in 1804, six acres of oranges flourished under the care of the Fathers of the church.

The first commercial planting of oranges was undertaken in 1841 on a site which is now the corner of Fifth and Central Avenues in the city of Los Angeles. This orchard was later increased to 70 acres, and other orchards of varying size were planted in what is now the downtown area of Los Angeles.

In the fall of 1870, four thousand acres of desert land, now the site of the city of Riverside, were sold to colonists from Tennessee and other eastern states, and in the spring of 1871, the first orange seeds were planted in the district which was destined to take a leading part in the development of the California orange industry.

Two widely separated factors contributed heavily to the sudden growth of the California orange industry on a commercial basis. The first event was the discovery of the seedless orange. This orange, now known as the Washington Navel, because of the navel formation which appears on the end of the orange away from the stem, was originally discovered about 1820 in Bahia, Brazil. A Portuguese gardener found that oranges on one limb of a tree in his garden bore fruit which contained no seeds. He

was successful in budding stock from this limb onto young trees and producing a new variety of fruit which contained no seeds whatsoever. In 1868, the Superintendent of Gardens in the United States Department of Agriculture learned of these trees, and after several unsuccessful attempts was able to bring twelve small trees to the United States. Two of the young trees were sent in the early 70's to Riverside, California, and from those two trees sprang the entire California winter orange industry, now numbering more than seven million trees.

The second event which gave impetus to the commercial production of citrus in California was the inauguration of transcontinental rail service in 1883, which opened the markets of the United States and Canada to Southern California citrus producers.

By 1893, California citrus growers were producing almost six thousand cars of oranges annually. Competing among themselves for the markets of the world, they were in difficulties. Marketing was on a haphazard basis, much of it being done on consignment or through commission merchants, with the result that, as production increased, the ratio of buyers to total volume of fruit decreased and the growers were largely left to the mercies of middlemen who offered them little or nothing for their crop. Early growers regarded the early 1890's as "red ink years". Records show that with a cost of production not less than 50 cents a box, many growers sold their fruit for as low as 10 cents per box of 70 pounds on the tree.

Co-operative Marketing Organization Formed

After several years of disastrous marketing seasons, a group of growers organized a co-operative marketing organization which they named the Southern California Fruit Exchange. A co-operative organization on a federated structure, the exchange is comprised of local packing associations scattered throughout the citrus area. The effects of this organization were almost immediate. By opening their own sales offices in the leading markets of the east, the growers were able to conduct a much more orderly marketing program, and found themselves no longer competing with each other for a few markets of the country.

The organization grew, and as production of citrus extended out of Southern California into the warm valleys of Central California, the name of the organization was changed in 1905 to the California Fruit Growers Exchange. Today, this co-operative markets 75 per cent of the oranges, lemons and grapefruit produced in both California and Arizona.

Through their co-operative organizations, California citrus growers have made great progress. In addition to the California Fruit Growers Exchange, another smaller co-operative handles about 10 per cent of the total production of the state, making a total of 85 per cent of the harvest marketed co-operatively. Through co-operation, growers have supported for over 50 years a strong advertising campaign which has encouraged consumers of the country to buy increasing quantities of oranges, lemons and grapefruit. In 1893, the per capita consumption of oranges was one per person per month in the United States. In 1907, when the California Fruit Growers Exchange first started to advertise oranges, the per capita consumption was 25 per person per year. By 1920, it had jumped to 39, and in 1950 it stands at 120 oranges per person per year in fresh form. If the amount of oranges consumed in canned form is added to the fresh use, the per capita consumption approximates 160 oranges per person per year in the United States. A great deal of credit for this increased consumption of citrus fruit must go to the California Fruit Growers Exchange for its widespread distribution program supported by aggressive sales and informative advertising.

Since co-operatives, particularly the exchange, have played such an important part in the growth of the California citrus industry, any study of the industry would be incomplete without a discussion of the co-operatives and their method of operation.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange is a federated co-operative comprised of 200 local packing associations. Each local association is completely autonomous, and the California Fruit Growers Exchange has no authority over the local association except that of maintaining standards of fruit quality. Each local association is governed by its own board of directors, elected from the grower membership comprising the association.

The local associations are grouped into 26 district exchanges. These district exchanges serve largely as sales liaison between the central office of the exchange in Los Angeles and the local associations located throughout California and Arizona. The district exchange is governed by a board of directors comprised of at least one representative from each of the local associations. Each district exchange elects a representative to sit on the board of the central organization, thus there are 26 directors of the California Fruit Growers Exchange. In this manner, representation on the central board stems directly from the individual grower-member.

Organizations Work on Cost Basis

The California Fruit Growers Exchange and all of the district exchanges and local co-operative associations work on a cost basis. At the local association level, grower-members are charged for picking and packing exactly what the costs of those operations are each season. The activities of the district exchange are charged on exactly the same basis. In the California Fruit Growers Exchange, a preliminary estimate is made at the beginning of each fiscal year and upon that estimate is based the cost of doing business for the next 12-month period. At the end of the 12-month period, any over-charge is refunded directly to the grower through the district exchange and the local association.

As an example of this method of operation, the advertising program of the California Fruit Growers Exchange is based upon a per box assessment of 7 cents on oranges, 14 cents on lemons and 3 cents on grapefruit. The overall marketing cost of the organization is estimated for 1950 at 12 cents per box. At the end of the 1949-50 season, any funds not expended for advertising or marketing costs will be refunded directly back to the growers who paid those funds and a refund will be made on a per box basis. For example, during the 1948-49 season, the marketing assessment was estimated at 12 cents per box. When the season was over it was determined that the actual cost was 10·7 cents per box, and 1·3 cents were refunded to each grower.

Large Sum Spent on Advertising

During the period 1907 to 1950, the California Fruit Growers Exchange has spent over $50 million to advertise citrus fruits. Part of that expenditure has been in media, merchandising service and other direct sales supports. Part of it, however, has been spent in scientific research to determine the qualities of citrus fruit. Largely as a result of this research, vitamin C was isolated and identified. The part that vitamin C plays in the health of the individual was also discovered through grants sponsored by the California Fruit Growers Exchange. In addition, the advertising program has supported the inauguration of new types of juice extraction to make the service of orange juice easier for the housewife and the institutional operator. Largely as a result of this, 75 per cent of the oranges now sold are used in juice form.

From a marketing standpoint, when the local packing association has loaded a car of oranges, the central organization takes over to guide the transportation and sale of the car. Largely upon the advice of experienced salesmen in the east and in the central sales office of the exchange in Los Angeles, local associations know where their fruit should be shipped for best possible results. Although the central sales office can advise where the car of fruit should be sold, the ultimate decision as to the sale and the price of the sale is entirely dependent upon the district exchange and the local association in the producing area.

The other co-operative operating in California, Mutual Orange Distributors, is patterned after the California Fruit Growers Exchange and operates in much the same fashion.

Two Citrus Processing Plants Operated

Two citrus processing plants are operated co-operatively by the California Fruit Growers Exchange for organizations affiliated with it. the first, the Exchange Orange Products Company, located at Ontario, California, manufactures orange and grapefruit by-products. This organization is owned entirely by the California Fruit Growers Exchange. The second, the Exchange Lemon Products Company at Corona, California, was organized in 1916 by lemon packing associations affiliated with the California Fruit Growers Exchange. This organization produces lemon by-products and is not owned by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, but is still owned by lemon associations affiliated with the exchange.

Fruit Growers Supply Company, an affiliate of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, is engaged in the supplying of essential cultural and packing house supplies for associations of the exchange. Largest of its operations is the manufacture of field and packing boxes. Three large mills in Northern California fed by company-owned or leased timber are engaged in the manufacture of box materials. Other supplies handled by this organization consist of nails, wraps, fertilizers and other essential equipment. Supplies sold by this organization are billed to growers and associations at the going market price. At the end of each fiscal year the saving between actual market price and actual cost of doing business is refunded to the grower.

Today, just over 100 years after the first commercial grove was planted in California, the California citrus industry comprises just over 300,000 acres of oranges, lemons and grapefruit. Of this total, 227,700 acres are in oranges; 62,700 in lemons; and 10,800 in grapefruit. Limes and tangarines are of small importance, comprising about 500 acres.

The average investment in the packing associations' plant will run from $200,000 to $300,000, depending upon the size of the installation. Transportation to market currently costs the California grower about $1.58 per box, which is higher than the cost of producing the same box of fruit. Over a long period of years, the California citrus grower has enjoyed a successful agricultural activity. Growers intend to continue that activity and are taking steps to mechanize their industry to reduce costs in the production and processing of their harvest.

Spanish Cork Industry May Suffer from Neglect

Madrid, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Spanish cork exporters believe that neglect of the cork industry will allow Portugal to move ahead of Spain in the production of cork.

Belgian Congo Enjoyed Favourable Economic Conditions Last Year

Period of absolute political and social tranquility experienced—Dependence upon foreign markets and world prices is main problem—Secondary industry being developed —Increase recorded in foreign trade—Purchases from Canada increased while exports to Canada decreased.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic conditions in the Belgian Congo during 1949.)

LEOPOLDVILLE.—"Once again, as last year, I am able to state that the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi have experienced a period of absolute political and social tranquility . . . achieved without the employment of armed police or military forces. I see in this situation evidence that the wise and progressive policy followed from the beginning of our presence here is bearing fruit." In these words at the opening of 1949 Government Council in Leopoldville, Monsieur Eugene Jungers, Governor General of the Belgian Congo, gave voice to one of the fundamental reasons for the favourable economic and social conditions existing in this Central African colony at a time when trade and economic conditions, national, racial and religious conflicts are causing concern throughout the world.

This is not to say that utopian conditions prevail in the Belgian Congo. The colony, an important producer of primary raw materials, is too much dependent on foreign markets and world prices to be able to ignore the economic facts of life. Nor has it any illusions that, with its wealth, strategic resources and geographical vulnerability, it can escape the attempted penetration of hostile ideologies. The Governor General went on to say that nothing would be more dangerous than to think that his words and the optimism which inspired them justified, in any sense, a state of false confidence.

The Belgian Congo, in a period of fifty years, has changed from a supply centre for Arab slave traders to a progressive colony with over 60,000 miles of roads, a network of water, rail and air routes, modern agricultural, mining and industrial enterprises and a native policy second to none. The purpose of this report is to review the developments from an economic point of view during 1949 and to indicate those problems to which attention must be given in formulating plans for the future.

Development Parallels That of Canada

The explorations of David Livingstone and H. M. Stanley in the latter half of the last century were the beginnings which led to the opening up of this, then remote, territory and the subsequent annexation of the Congo by Belgium in 1908. The colony has an area eighty times that of Belgium and a map of the Belgian Congo superimposed on one of Canada would cover most of the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland, Quebec and Ontario, or roughly one-third the area of Canada with approximately the same total population. As in Canada, transportation was one of the first problems to be tackled as a unifying force and for economic development; and in the two countries, a great river greatly aided the effective penetration of the interior. Natural resources in both cases

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provided a rich incentive for the newcomer to reach the hinterland and win these riches from the earth. If Canada's wheat, fish, nickel and petroleum are not duplicated by the Congo's cotton, palm oil, diamonds and tin, the countries do have in common such resources as corn, copper, cobalt, zinc, gold, radium and uranium.

The important difference, aside from climate, lies in the racial origin of the two populations. The aboriginal Indian and Eskimo peoples in Canada represent only 1·09 per cent of the population and this proportion is tending to decrease, whereas in the Belgian Congo, the African accounts for 99·5 per cent of the population. While the present 51,639 Europeans will increase in years to come, perhaps to double that figure, the ratio is unlikely to alter to any extent and the Belgian Congo will continue to be predominantly African and black. This situation poses certain very important problems, both economic and social, to which the government authorities are, of course, alert. The Ten-Year Plan, prepared in 1949, faces up to the economic and social responsibilities which are inherent in the administration of such a colony.

Predominating Economic Trend Continued

The predominating trend of the Congolese economy since the end of the war was continued throughout 1949. Production continued to increase not only in export products but also in those commodities required in ever-growing quantities to meet local needs. In spite of international exchange restrictions the colony has found new markets for its products, especially in those countries whose economy, shattered by the war, is once again returning to a somewhat more normal condition. On the other hand, imports, especially of machinery and equipment, bear witness to the energy with which the Congo is developing its resources and industry.

Towards the end of 1948 the prices of the principal Congo agricultural products followed a world-wide downward movement in vegetable products. This movement was accentuated at the beginning of 1949 and certain mineral products were also affected. After the middle of the year, however, these non-ferrous metals regained something of their former prices and there was also a tendency towards stability in agricultural products.

The dependence on world market prices for its raw materials and the need to import most of its capital and consumer goods places the Belgian Congo in a precarious position. This is a problem common to all newly-developed countries exploiting natural resources for export. The remedy lies in the gradual industrial development of the country providing first for the transformation of the local products for the needs of the inhabitants and then, later on, for the exportation of finished or semi-finished goods. If the latter objective may be thought to be some time in the future as far as the Congo is concerned, there is no doubt about the current trend towards the development of new industries to provide in some measure for local needs from material available in the colony itself.

Foreign trade, both export and import, however, will continue to be for the Congo, as it is for Canada, a matter of prime importance in the economic life of the country and the concern, directly or indirectly, of a large proportion of the inhabitants, European and African alike.

The year 1949 marked a further increase in the trade of the Belgian Congo, though the credit balance was reduced to 622 million francs as compared with 2,434 million francs in 1948 and 1,644 million in 1947. The fact that the Congo is rich in important raw materials has placed her in a favourable position in relation to the dollar as well as the non-dollar areas. Such minor import restrictions as existed a year ago have been removed and import permits are available for all commodities, except

Belgian Congo—Forescom Building, Leopoldville, owned by the Société Forestière et Commerciale du Congo Belge, in which the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner is located.

in the case of Japan where anti-dumping measures have been taken. Devaluation of the Belgian Congo franc in September, 1949, by 12·5 per cent combined with a more drastic devaluation of sterling and some other European currencies, however, has diverted many orders from the United States and Canada.

The exports of the Belgian Congo in 1949 reached 823,565 tons valued at nearly 11,000 million francs. Though slightly less in volume than the 844,300 tons exported in 1948, the value was 308 million francs greater. The decline in volume is due to a reduction in copper and palm oil and of certain agricultural products such as copal, wood, cocoa and corn. Although copper still stands far at the head of the list of Congo exports, mineral and agricultural products are, in total, about evenly divided. The principal export products as compared with 1948 were as follows:

Exports from the Belgian Congo, by Commodities

	1948	1949
	('000,000 Francs*)	
Copper	2,988	2,696
Fibres (including cotton)	1,629	1,651
Oils (vegetable)	1,610	1,556
Ores	1,059	1,171
Coffee	474	562
Gold	411	528
Palm kernels	442	494
Cobalt	289	481
Diamonds	483	479
Tin	286	438
Wood	138	107
Rubber	64	92
Copal	127	92
Oil cake	76	65
Hides and skins	41	56
Cinchona bark	23	49

* Only those items over 45 million francs ($1,000,000) listed.

Almost one-half of the total exports of the Congo is consigned to Belgium, although in many cases they are processed or re-shipped without transformation to other countries. The United Kingdom and the United States received approximately 10 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. In the following tabulation the principal customers of the Belgian Congo are shown in order of their importance in 1949 and comparisons given for 1948:

Exports from the Belgian Congo, by Countries

	1948	1949
	('000,000 Francs**)	
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,467	5,001
United Kingdom	1,190	1,090
United States	774	987
Germany	4	571
Italy	183	326
South Africa	1,280	266
Sweden	158	159
French Equatorial Africa	62	96
France	99	77
Northern Rhodesia	33	73
Southern Rhodesia	43	38
Kenya and Uganda	33	32
Sudan	29	28
Finland	2	28
Netherlands	21	27
Angola	1,174	27
Denmark	19	20
Japan	5	13
Switzerland	4	11
Canary Islands	*	9
Portugal	17	8
Tanganyika	19	8
CANADA	22	7

* Less than 4·5 million francs. ** Only items over 4,500,000 francs ($100,000) listed.

The above figures for 1949 are only provisional and the definite distribution will be available only when the final destination of mineral shipments through the ports of Lobito and Beira are known. Shipments to these ports, not included in the above list, were as follows: Via Lobito (Angola), 1,229 million francs; and, via Beira (Portuguese East Africa), 808 million francs. The 1948 statistics for Angola and South Africa include shipments through these two ports, the bulk of which was consigned to Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States, the figures for that year being:

Final destination	Via Lobito	Via Beira
	('000,000 Francs)	
Belgium	969	361
United Kingdom	10	304
United States	190	20

Import Trade Has Developed Materially

Import trade of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi has developed tremendously in the past few years, and the year 1949 marked a further step in this same direction. From a total of 756,250 tons in 1948, imports have increased to 916,830 tons, an advance of 21 per cent, while values rose from 8,383 million francs to 10,346 million francs, up 23 per cent. The latter figure is very nearly double the imports in 1947 and in relation to the averages for the years 1936-38 the indexes were 296 in volume and 1,011 in value. Manufactured products naturally account for the greater part of these imports. The principal groups of products, as compared with 1948, were as follows:

Imports into the Belgian Congo, by Commodities

	1948	1949
	('000,000 Francs*)	
Machinery	1,657	2,162
Motor cars and parts	1,013	1,380
Textiles	1,138	1,321
Manufactured metal products	1,025	1,245
Clothing of all kinds	283	384
Vessels and parts	142	359
Hardware and smallwares	362	356
Mineral oils	220	322
Packing materials, bags, etc.	363	262
Fish and fish products	171	171
Pharmaceutical products	105	144
Coal	73	135
Travellers' baggage	71	105
Manufactured tobacco	105	101
Cement	110	99
Chemical products	107	90
Meats	65	90
Furniture of all kinds	100	86
Yarns, thread and fibres	38	74
Paints and varnishes	68	65
Flour and cereal	65	65
Paper of all kinds	54	61
Wines	36	53
Scientific instruments and appliances	35	53
Hides and skins	41	52
Vegetables	44	45

* Only those items over 45 million francs ($1,000,000) listed.

The Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, which in 1948 regained its prewar first place as supplier to the colony with 38 per cent of the total value of imports, was again at the head of the list in 1949 with shipments accounting for 39·3 per cent of all Congo purchases. The United States, the largest supplier during the war and postwar years up to 1947, met 28 per cent of the Congo requirements. The United Kingdom contributed 10·5 per cent and her imports exactly balanced her exports.

The following tabulation will show the order of the principal supplying countries in 1949 as compared with 1948.

Imports into the Belgian Congo, by Countries

	1948	1949
	('000,000 Francs**)	
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,172	4,066
United States	2,586	2,880
United Kingdom	853	1,090
South Africa	377	382
Japan	59	290
Switzerland	123	187
Netherlands	146	181
Angola	124	130
Iran	*	113
Germany	*	110
France	95	108
Southern Rhodesia	81	92
Italy	*	81
Portugal	58	64
India	147	61
Kenya and Uganda	67	60
CANADA	51	57
Czechoslovakia	....	52

* Less than 45 million francs. ** Only items over 45,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) listed.

The first four of these traditional suppliers account for approximately 83 per cent of total Belgian Congo imports in both years. Japanese goods which began to arrive in increasing quantities during last year placed this country high on the list. Dumping practices, however, have this year caused restrictions to be placed on the importation of goods from Japan, and it is doubtful if she will retain that position in 1950. Iran, or more properly speaking, the Persian Gulf, has replaced the Netherlands West Indies as the principal source of petroleum products, while imports from India, principally jute bags, have recorded a considerable decline. Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia have all re-entered the Belgian Congo market as important suppliers in 1949.

Purchases from Canada Higher

Imports from Canada rose in value from 51,278,512 francs in 1948 to 57,277,502 francs in 1949, although Canada's position as a supplier to the Congo dropped from 14th to 17th place. Due to the Belgian Congo statistical method, which frequently credits the United States with Canadian goods shipped through American ports, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures may be considered more accurate. These show Canadian exports to the Congo in 1949 amounting to $2,459,000 as compared with $2,241,000 the year before. This would have placed her in twelfth position, immediately following France. Canadian imports of Congo products were considerably reduced from $1,644,000 to $703,000 (thirteenth position in terms of Congo francs), although in each year sizeable quantities of Congo tin, refined in

Exports from the Belgian Congo to Canada

	1948	1949
	(Francs)	
Oils	17,804,298	5,252,522
Coffee	3,598,718	1,651,324
Wood	710,000	.....
Other vegetable products	.....	374,439
Cinchona bark	.....	3,049
Ivory	.....	1,555
All other products	.....	1,514
Total	22,113,016	7,284,403

Belgium, were credited to Belgian trade. These amounted, in 1948, to $1,473,889 and in 1949 to $1,466,404. It is of interest to note that in 1938 Canada's exports to the Belgian Congo amounted to only $106,000 and her imports to a mere $1,000, the latter figure probably consisting entirely of travellers' baggage and souvenirs.

The important decline in palm oil shipments is due to the generally higher price in 1949 of palm oil in relation to other oils and fats available to Canadian consumers. The same may be said for the drop in coffee exports. Industrial diamonds, copal, tin and some palm oil reach Canada indirectly from the Belgian Congo and are not always included in either the Canadian or Congo statistics.

Imports into the Belgian Congo from Canada*

	1948	1949
	(Francs)	
Flour and other cereals	7,820,749	10,471,097
Canned and other fish	7,377,355	8,500,633
Machinery	7,898,404	7,817,020
Meat	833,553	6,796,646
Paper of all kinds	2,507,288	3,290,662
Milk	1,606,382	2,830,810
Clothing of all kinds	1,296,685	2,772,705
Vegetable oils and fats	3,866,731	2,244,640
Hardware and smallwares	2,761,306	2,085,209
Manufactured metal products	3,525,602	1,738,682
Paints and varnishes	373,712	1,705,335
Other food products	2,014,931	1,146,800
Motor vehicles and parts	3,223,275	1,058,331
Furniture of all kinds	879,266	929,915
Fruits (fresh and preserved)	773,439	666,179
Packing materials	198,385	655,310
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,296,685	302,901
Chemicals	717,000	237,786
Textiles	2,448	152,286
Vegetables (canned)	188,721	100,983
Hides and skins	20,808	89,549
Perfumery and cosmetics	67,150	89,307
School supplies	592,970	87,223
Rubber manufactures	33,939	78,280
Yarns, cordage, fibres, etc.	.....	76,013
Wood and wood products	.....	64,636
Metals and alloys	21,640	62,605
Spices and sauces	91,400	54,736

* Only those items over 45,000 francs ($1,000) listed.

For the first time, Canadian flour shipments considerably outranked machinery, and canned fish (mostly herring and sardines) rose from third to second position. Machinery, slightly down from last year, again comprised a variety of items from sewing machines to mining equipment. The introduction of canned horsemeat raised the "meat" classification from fourteenth to fourth place. Paper, milk, paint and clothing all showed substantial gains. The latter was accounted for in large measure by purchases of military web equipment by the Congo armed forces. Asbestos fibres were shipped in some quantity last year for the new asbestos cement factory in Leopoldville.

The decrease in vegetable oils is accounted for by an overstocked position in linseed oil due to heavy purchases from Canada in 1948. Smaller imports of aluminum roofing sheets accounted for the drop in metal manufactures, while the 1948 imports of motor vehicles were abnormally large, due to an exceptional shipment from one Canadian factory. It is interesting to note that the following minor imports in 1949 were listed in 1948 at over 100,000 francs each: alcoholic beverages (10,221 francs), crude mineral substances (nil), pottery and porcelainware (9,760 francs).

Argentina to Permit More Varied Imports Under New Regulations

Important changes made to current import and exchange controls—Available foreign exchange allocations increased —Local importers given greater degree of elasticity in selection of purchases—Prospects of Canadian exports to Argentina a little brighter.

By Hubert E. Lemieux, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

BUENOS AIRES, July 26, 1950.—Important changes in the current Argentine import and exchange regulations were recently published by the Argentine Central Bank. At the same time, Argentina's Finance Minister announced that import permits will be issued for an estimated total of 2,400 million Argentine pesos, one of the most substantial foreign exchange allocations made available to local importers in recent years.

The main feature of this recent reorganization of Argentina's import and control system is that foreign exchange quotas in the future will be distributed in respect to groups of articles, instead of individual items, within which the applicant for an import permit will be allowed to choose those items which he finds most convenient to import. The principal advantage of the new regulations is that they give local importers a much greater degree of elasticity in the selection of their purchases abroad, both as to commodities and sources of supply.

In so far as future Canadian-Argentine trade is concerned, its volume will continue to be directly dependent on Argentina's dollar-earning ability. However, the new import and exchange regulations make prospects of Canadian exports to Argentina a little brighter, inasmuch as the new rules provide for the importation into Argentina of about 1,000 items, of which over 100 may be purchased in the dollar area and, therefore, Canada. This provision for imports from countries such as Canada compares favourably to the old system under which allowable imports were limited to a scant dozen items.

Products of particular interest to Canadian exporters and for which the Argentine Central Bank will consider the granting of permits for their importation from Canada, comprise mainly asbestos; iron pipes and tubes; various cereal seeds; spare parts for agricultural and industrial machinery; specified pharmaceuticals; calcium carbide and certain other industrial chemicals. The list does not include newsprint or seed potatoes, the former of which will apparently be subject to special regulations.

Items Now Considered for Import from Dollar Area

The following is a complete list of the items which will now be considered by the Central Bank for import from countries in the dollar area: Hops; tobacco in leaf or stripped; crude petroleum; lubricating mineral oils and greases, simple or compound, including vegetable lubricating oils, in tins, casks, drums and jars; refractory earths and cements, excluding silico-aluminous, with less than 40 per cent aluminum oxide and calcinated dolomite; refractory blocks and bricks, excluding silico-aluminous, with less than 40 per cent aluminum oxide; iron wire net with a mesh over 12 mm. for reinforced glass manufacture only; emery in general; iron or steel solder; tinplate; pipes, tubes, elbows and joints of iron, chromium, nickel (alloys) and other special metals, but excluding

flexible pipes; Persimmon and Dogwood woods only for the manufacture of spare parts for textile machinery; asbestos in sheets, in powder and "plastic magnesium"; cinematographic films, blank; manila "rope-paper" for the manufacture of sand and emery papers; paraffined "Parakote" cellophane paper in bags, containers, sheets or reams; paper for the manufacture of cards used in mechanical accounting and statistical work; paper for direct impression of electro-cardiographs; brass printers' types, clichés, interlinings, spaces or blank bronze plates for those purposes; rayon textile cord impregnated or not with rubber, exclusively for the manufacture of tires; linseed or flax, corn on the cob and shelled corn for seed; live plants; cotton, alfalfa, wheat and sowing seeds in general; agave (hemp) raw, uncombed and unthreaded only; root commonly known as "trebia" for the manufacture of brushes; Guayaquil cores, for button manufacturers only; spare parts for agricultural machinery; weaving needles; asbestos, with metallic cloth but excluding metallic cloth brake-lining; bronze manufactured in valves and in perforated plates with conic holes; spare parts for industrial or non-industrial machinery, n.o.p.; spare airplane and ship parts and life-saving equipment therefor; optical glass; gypsum for dentists' use; rubber in tubes of less than 5 mm. in diameter, for medical use; various rubber articles, such as dentists' drains and cleaning drill bits, of medical application only; special types of threads and needles for surgical application; metal and plastic syringes, with their needles, for the application of penicillin, provided these are imported together with the penicillin; discs, drills, wheels and other forms of emery for dental use; high-melting point porcelain powder for the manufacture of teeth and special dental gypsum; metal drilling tubes and "algalías"; chemists', physicists', opticians' and engineering instruments and equipment, n.o.p.; synthetic rubber; paraffin; sulphur in its natural state or in lumps as obtained through Frash or similar processes; calcium carbide; citric acid; hydrocarbides and acetate compounds for insulating varnishes; cyanide gas; tablets, pastilles and tabloids of specified veterinary formulae; penicillin lampoules for veterinary use; camphor and compounds thereof n.o.p.; animal, vegetal and mineral carbons for industrial purposes; mineral wax or "Cerasina" in general; ethers in general n.o.p.; filtering and discolouring earths for the manufacture of sugar, wines and oil refinery; filtering earths used in the production of gelatines and medical products; lead tetraethyl and other lead compounds, n.o.p.; urea and its compounds; powders, n.o.p.; raw materials for the production of penicillin, regardless of its tariff item; pine oil; mineral and organic acids, n.o.p. and their compounds, only for medical uses, excluding calcium gluconate and vitamin A; hellenine and examethylentetramine canfosulphonate; various special chemicals and pharmaceuticals and medical application only; antipirine—Knor and other types; pure anhydrous glucose only; Copaiba, Tolu, Canada and Fioravanti balms; pure brome and calcium bromide; gelatinous capsules of medical application, loose and empty; chloral hydrate; chloroform anaesthesical, in ampoules or flasks; cocaine and its salts; tablets, tabloids and pastilles of specified formulae or of veterinary application; ethylic ether; anaesthesic salicylic acids of specified types; fenacetine in general; radioactive phosphorus; iodine and its compounds, n.o.p.; opium; pepsin in general; colloidal silver and argyrol; saccharine for medical use; serums and vaccines; yellow vaseline and petrolatum, whether liquid or not, in various forms for medical use; various acids; elixirs, n.o.p. for medical use; solutions, n.o.p.; medical ointments.

The Argentine Central Bank will consider, later, the possibility of adding other items to the above list.

Philippine Imports of Consumer Goods Have Greatly Increased

Rate last year about 15 times prewar level—Overall pattern of imports otherwise little changed, although volume increased—Shift from purchases of non-essential goods to capital goods, and from high quality goods to lower priced items, brought about by imposition of import controls.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of three articles on the foreign trade of the Philippines. One peso equals $0.55 Canadian.)

MANILA, June 23, 1950.—Philippine imports in 1949 changed little in pattern as compared with prewar, although the volume was approximately one and one-third times as large. Finished materials, principally textiles, occupied first place as in prewar years, and accounted for almost 25 per cent of the total imports. Food products, beverages and tobacco represent another 25 per cent of the total imports. The world shortage of machinery and equipment in the immediate postwar years and the inability of the economy of the Philippines to take capital goods in large quantities in the earlier postwar years was reflected in a decline of such imports from the prewar average of 25 per cent to 10 per cent in the postwar years.

On the other hand, consumer goods were imported at a rate of about 15 times their prewar level. The imposition of import controls during 1949 did not have much effect but did bring about some shift of purchases from non-essential and luxury goods to capital goods, as well as a shift from high quality goods to lower quality and cheaper-priced items.

Philippine Imports, by Principal Commodity Groups

	1940	1947	1948	1949
		('000 Pesos)		
Total	269,463	1,022,701	1,136,409	1,134,145
Cotton and manufactures	33,934	153,416	137,363	133,792
Rayon and other synthetic textiles	8,606	90,585	105,020	96,144
Grains and preparations	13,179	98,834	84,110	88,784
Iron and steel manufactures	27,224	44,424	75,889	79,540
Mineral oils (petroleum products)	23,233	36,843	68,504	55,257
Automobiles, parts and tires	12,990	51,414	63,910	62,053
Machinery, machines and parts (except agricultural and electrical)	.....	36,423	43,170	47,940
Paper and manufactures	12,483	38,887	44,714	47,920
Dairy products	8,987	42,625	45,825	46,835
Electrical machinery and apparatus	.....	31,907	35,258	38,527
Tobacco and manufactured	14,754	43,962	49,391	35,491
Total other imports	114,073	353,381	403,255	401,862

Textiles.—Imports of cotton and manufactures in 1949 were valued at 133,791,804 pesos as compared with 137,363,242 pesos in 1948, while imports of rayon and other synthetic textiles declined from 105,019,904 pesos in 1948 to 96,143,594 pesos in the past year. The United States supplied 88 per cent of the cotton imports, and 99 per cent of the rayon imports.

Imports of Grain from Canada Increased

Grains and Preparations.—Receipts of grains and preparations for 1949 amounted to 88,783,500 pesos as against 84,110,422 pesos in the previous year. Imports from the United States declined from 68,549,862 pesos to 54,327,370 pesos. At the same time imports from Canada, the second source of supply, increased from 6,872,646 pesos to 18,201,230 pesos

MAP
OF
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300
Hongkong
Shanghai to Manila 1130 m.
Hongkong to Manila 640 m.
Manila to Vancouver 5999 m.
Manila to San Francisco 6238 m.
Lauag
Lingayen
S. Isidro
Iba
MANILA
Batangas
Albay
Capiz
Iloilo
Bacoloil
Cebu
Kabankalan
Singapore to Manila 1345 m.
Manila to Brisbane 2932 m.
Manila to Sydney 3306 m.
PALAWAN
Bislig
Zamboanga
SOUTH
CHINA
SEA
PHILIPPINE
LUZON
ISLANDS
VISAYAS
SULU
SEA
MINDANAO
CELEBES
SEA
BORNEO
CELEBES
PACIFIC
OCEAN
N.
115
120
125
20
15
10
5
0
Prepared by National Development Bureau
Department of the Interior

in 1949 due to increased shipments of wheat flour. Imports from Siam, consisting of rice, amounted to 10,232,688 pesos in 1949 as against 983,462 pesos in the previous year. Burma was also a large shipper of rice in the past year, replacing Ecuador which made no shipments as against 5,000,000 pesos worth of rice in 1948.

Iron and Steel and Manufactures.—Imports of iron and steel and manufactures amounted to 75,539,946 pesos as compared with 55,888,764 pesos in 1948, an increase of 36 per cent. The United States was the principal supplier with shipments valued at 50,356,254 pesos as compared with 45,013,710 pesos in 1948. Japan moved into second place with shipments at 14,764,372 pesos as against 854,650 pesos in the previous year. Other principal suppliers included Belgium, Great Britain, China, Italy and Germany.

Petroleum Products.—The value of 1949 imports of petroleum products amounted to 55,257,244 pesos as compared with 68,503,810 pesos in 1948, a decline of 20 per cent. Indonesia is the leading supplier, and imports from this country amounted to 31,341,558 pesos in 1949. It was followed by imports from the United States valued at 13,904,722 pesos, the British East Indies at 11,813,286 pesos, and Arabia at 7,489,178 pesos. Imports from Canada totalled 7,948 pesos as against none in 1948.

Automobiles.—Imports of automobiles, parts and tires amounted to 62,053,422 pesos in 1949, a slight decline from the 1948 value of 63,910,034 pesos. The United States is the chief supplier and provides almost 98 per cent of the imports. Imports from Great Britain for 1949 were valued at 186,478 pesos and from Canada at 22,966 pesos.

Machinery and Parts.—Receipts of machinery and parts, not including agricultural and electrical machinery, were valued at 47,940,248 pesos as against 43,170,350 pesos in the previous year. Imports from the United States for 1949 totalled 43,598,544 pesos; from Great Britain, 2,379,932 pesos; from Canada, 1,384,284 pesos, and from Japan, 1,355,710 pesos.

Canada Was Second Largest Source of Paper

Paper and Manufactures.—The 1949 imports of paper and manufactures totalled 47,919,780 pesos as against 44,714,054 pesos in the previous year. Imports from the United States were valued at 43,598,544 pesos as compared with 35,734,400 pesos. Canada was the second largest supplier with shipments, mostly newsprint, valued at 1,487,176 pesos as against 1,721,728 pesos. Other countries participating in paper imports included Spain, Sweden, China, Japan, Great Britain and Norway.

Dairy Products.—Receipts of dairy products for 1949 were valued at 46,834,558 pesos as compared with 45,824,662 pesos in the previous year. Imports from the United States, the leading supplier, amounted to 43,907,210 pesos in 1949 as against 44,075,700 pesos in 1948. Receipts from Australia showed a large gain during the past year and were valued at 1,375,318 pesos as against 335,856 pesos in 1948. Other principal suppliers included Switzerland, Netherlands, New Zealand and Denmark.

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus.—Imports of electrical machinery and apparatus were valued at 38,527,020 pesos as against 35,258,392 pesos. Shipments from the United States in 1949 were valued at 37,293,996 pesos; from the Netherlands, 477,540 pesos; and from Canada, 158,948 pesos. Smaller amounts were imported from China, Japan and Switzerland.

Chemicals and Drugs.—The volume of imports of chemicals and drugs for 1949 was 36,543,088 pesos as compared with 28,205,798 pesos in the previous year. The United States provides the bulk of imports with some small shipments from Switzerland, China and Great Britain.

Tobacco and Manufactures.—Imports of tobacco and manufactures, almost entirely from the United States, amounted to 35,490,628 pesos in 1949 and to 49,391,482 pesos in 1948. The statistics show that imports from Canada totalled 42 pesos for the past year as compared with 75,012 pesos in 1948.

Imports of Canadian Fish Greatly Reduced

Fish and Fish Products.—Total imports of fish and fish products during 1949 amounted to 32,682,050 pesos as compared with 28,390,410 pesos in 1948. Shipments from the United States increased from 23,811,146 pesos to 30,409,908 pesos in the past year, while receipts from Canada declined from 2,695,448 pesos to 749,146 pesos in 1949. Other principal supplying countries included China, Portugal, Mexico, Japan and Spain.

Non-ferrous Metals and Manufactures.—Imports of non-ferrous metals and manufactures declined from 32,151,592 pesos to 25,610,180 pesos in 1949. During the past year imports from the United States totalled 23,007,758 pesos and imports from Japan 1,829,400 pesos. Small shipments were received from China, Great Britain, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Coffee, Tea and Cocoa.—Imports for 1949 were valued at 21,090,718 pesos as against 17,910,270 pesos. The United States, Brazil, Costa Rica and Ceylon were the principal sources of supply.

Vegetables and Preparations.—Receipts of vegetables and preparations valued at 18,696,906 pesos recorded a decline from the 1948 total of 20,452,812 pesos. Imports from the United States at 15,041,314 pesos were slightly above those for the previous year. Imports from Canada declined from 199,696 pesos to 85,062 pesos in 1949. Receipts of vegetables from China at 1,797,704 pesos were 59 per cent below the 1948 value. Small gains were recorded in imports from Japan, Australia and Mexico.

Leather and Manufactures.—Imports of leather and manufactures amounted to 18,305,532 pesos for 1949 as compared with 20,317,598 pesos in the previous year. The United States furnished approximately 95 per cent of the imports. Australia was the second principal supplier with shipments amounting to 615,160 pesos in 1949. Imports from Canada totalled 8,428 pesos as against 53,782 pesos in 1948.

Glass and Glass Products.—Imports of glass and glass products recorded an increase of 33 per cent from 12,408,356 pesos to 16,227,664 pesos in 1949. The United States was the chief source of supply, followed by Belgium and Japan.

Imports of Fruits and Fruit Preparations Declined

Fruits and Fruit Preparations.—Receipts of this group of commodities registered a sharp decline in value and amounted to 15,570,358 pesos in 1949 as against 26,318,646 pesos in 1948. The decline was accounted for by the large drop in shipments from the United States which were valued at 14,546,784 pesos in 1949 as against 25,334,070 pesos in the previous year. On the other hand, imports from Canada, the second major source of supply increased from 117,034 pesos to 471,720 pesos in 1949. China, Australia and Japan all recorded small shipments for the past year.

Meat Products.—Philippine imports of meat products for 1949 were valued at 13,701,376 pesos as compared with 14,303,630 pesos in 1948. Imports from the United States, the leading supplier, totalled 9,055,954 pesos for the past year, and from Argentina, the second principal source of supply, 2,602,736 pesos. Uruguay, Brazil, China and Australia all participated in the imports with small shipments.

Italian Output of Dairy Products Meeting Increased Local Needs

Price problems prevent industry from re-entering former markets—Per capita consumption of milk increased over that for prewar—Total capacity to produce various dairy products exceeds supply of raw milk—Domestic distribution of milk largely effected by publicly-owned organizations.

By A. P. Bissonnet, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—The following report was prepared by Mr. Bissonnet prior to his recent departure for Karachi, Pakistan.)

ROME, June 14, 1950.—Italy, which produced an exportable surplus of dairy products before the Second World War, has recovered to the point where the industry is now in a position to meet increased domestic requirements. But for price problems, it might also re-enter some of its former export markets. This condition is rather unusual, as the country depends on imports for a large part of its foodstuffs.

The amount of milk produced for direct human consumption has now reached 30 per cent, which represents a small increase over that of prewar and postwar years. The remainder is absorbed by the milk products industry. The following table indicates the small direct per capita consumption of milk, cheese and butter in Italy:

	Milk Litres	Cheese Kgs.	Butter Kgs.
1922-38 (average)	35.7	4.6	1.1
1948	37.8	4.7	1.1

Although figures are not yet available for 1949, per capita consumption probably ran at about the same level as in 1948. It is of interest to note here that Italy's growing population has now reached an estimated 46,000,000.

The milk products industry is among the more important in Italy, especially in the north. Besides the thousands of small individual producers of the famous Parmesan, Gorgonzola, and other well known cheeses, there are factories for processing milk into various other products such as condensed milk, powdered milk, casein, etc. Due to the fact that the equipment necessary for making cheese is so simple, many a small operator has hopefully set himself up for the making of cheese, the result being that the total capacity to produce is greater than the availability of raw milk. In 1949, there were ten plants in operation producing evaporated milk, milk powder, special baby foods, etc.

Italian Dairy Production

	1934-38	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
			(1,000 metric tons)			
Cows milk	5,432	6,052	5,175	5,247	5,478	5,731
Sheep milk	395	430	348	370	377	500
Total production of milk	5,827	6,482	5,523	5,617	5,855	6,231
Milk for direct consumption	1,570	1,639	1,401.9	1,449.9	1,500	1,910
Milk for processing	2,515	2,961	2,297.3	2,346.8	2,490	2,700
Milk for livestock feeding	1,742	1,882	1,824	1,821	1,865	1,621
Butter	50	58	35	36	40	43
Cheese	238	257	160	190	220	222
Sweetened condensed milk	3	5	12	9	3	6
Powdered milk	2	2.5	3.6	8	10	7
Casein	2	2	3	3	2.8	6

As in Canada, Italian producers usually require about 100 units of milk to make four units of butter, making a conversion factor of 25. It is generally considered, also, that it takes 100 units of milk to make nine or ten units of cheese, making a conversion factor of eleven. However, in the case of cheese, the factor varies by the district and the type of cheese. This variation ranges from seven to twelve units of cheese per 100 units of milk. This accounts for what might appear to be a discrepancy in the foregoing table between the quantity of milk used for processing and the quantity of butter and cheese produced therefrom.

Dairy Farms in Italy Vary from District to District

Like Canada, dairy farming in Italy varies greatly from district to district. Many farmers possessing but a few head of dairy cattle are to be found, but there are also a few large modern dairy farms with many hundred head. The best dairy farms, however, are found in Lombardy and Emilia and in the fertile districts of the Po Valley. The south of Italy is not a great milk producing area at present, but progress is being made in reconstruction, irrigation, etc., which should have resulting effects in improved milk production.

While the feed situation last year had considerably deteriorated due to drought conditions, this year's forage crops are very good and there is certainly no shortage of feed. Shortage of pasture land forces the Italian dairy farmer to keep his cattle indoors more than is the case in Canada, and the custom of feeding green fodder is the general practice in most instances.

Domestic distribution of milk for direct consumption is effected in the large cities by a "Milk Centre", which is a publicly-owned organization, to which it is compulsory for producers to sell their milk. In the

Canadian producers of dairy cattle have assisted since the war in the improvement of herds in Italy, a number of purebred animals having been shipped from this country. Exports in 1949 totalled 362, valued at $208,600. Canada portrayed her ability to furnish purebred livestock at the Milan International Trade Fair.

small centres the distribution is often placed by the civil authorities in the hands of a private organization. The tendency is, however, for all centres, large and small, to organize their own publicly-owned distribution organizations. These "Centrale del Latte", as they are called in Italian, are generally well equipped and efficiently operated. The one in Rome, for instance, has extremely modern Danish equipment which, it is claimed, is better for its purpose than the usual pasteurizing plants.

Export Trade Affected by High Costs

The domestic price of milk in Italy is high. There are several reasons for this. With depleted herds after the war, farmers have been forced to charge high prices to help pay for replenishing and improving their stock. Labour costs have also increased, there is a lack of natural pasturage, there is the high cost of feed, and there is the low per animal production due to the generally low quality of dairy animals, to mention some of the reasons for high prices. These rises in prices have had a marked effect on the sale of milk products in Italy's traditional export markets. The labour costs in the manufacture of condensed milk, for instance, have risen, the cost of tin for containers and for machinery has gone up. It has, therefore, been increasingly difficult for Italian exporters of milk products to get back into their former markets. In this regard it is interesting to note the Italian trade statistics in milk products. The balance of trade in that category shows that Italy has been a net exporter, a position which it hopes to regain in due course.

Italian Imports and Exports of Milk Products

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
			(100 kilograms)		
Butter—					
Imports	2,103	3	14,018	15,793	55,921
Exports	7,050	.....	34	13	104
Cheese—					
Imports	46,375	8,110	20,113	30,848	69,250
Exports	245,340	8,270	15,895	71,988	131,611
Sweetened condensed milk—					
Imports	704	197	781	4,426	6,330
Exports	6,561	.....	.....	51	6,296
Unsweetened condensed milk—					
Imports	120	417,127	12,330	92,770	37,683
Exports	190	3	3	.....	70
Powdered milk—					
Imports	566	182,022	49,648	80,033	105,244
Exports	172	.....	6	128	4,074

It should be noted that imports of unsweetened condensed milk and powdered milk during the immediate postwar years reflect goods brought into Italy under various relief programs such as UNRRA, post-UNRRA, ICEF, etc. Before the war Italy exported its milk products to Greece, United Kingdom, France, Equatorial Africa, Egypt and the Italian colonies. Its imports came mostly from Denmark, the Netherlands, France and United States, in that order.

As can be observed from the production figures, Italians are not large users of butter. This is due principally to the fact that, as in most Mediterranean countries, they are users of olive oil as a source of edible fat.

Canadian exporters of milk products should not consider Italy, generally, as a potential market. Although there might be occasions due to seasonal demand or other sporadic circumstances which would make it opportune for Italian importers to receive offers from Canada, it must be remembered that because of the Italian dollar position it is extremely unlikely that import permits for Canada would be authorized, providing the same or similar items could be obtained from other than hard-currency countries.

Canadian Trade with United States Is Discussed at Fair in Chicago

Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, explains at First United States International Trade Fair reasons why businessmen have keen interest in markets of two countries—Efforts made to assist backward areas.

CANADIAN businessmen were taking a keen interest in the First United States International Trade Fair, being held in Chicago from August 7 to 20, in the opinion of the Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, whose address for delivery on "Canada Day" at the fair was presented last Thursday. The reason for this interest lay in the fact that Canada was the United States' best customer and that such a large proportion of Canadian exports were directed to the United States. Last year, Canadians imported goods valued at almost $2 billions from the United States, Mr. Martin reminded his audience, and paid spot cash in American dollars. In the same period, Americans imported Canadian goods valued at $1·5 billions, only one-fourteenth as much for each citizen. "Naturally, we look forward to having this trade better balanced," he said, "and we should like you to buy more from us so that we can buy more from you.

"Trade is a two-way street. It benefits exporter and importer alike. According to its geographic position, natural resources and industrial capacity, a country that makes sufficient use of its basic materials, manpower and skills, should be able to export its surplus goods and use the money received to fill its own requirements from other countries.

"The complexity of world trade is well illustrated by Canadian trade, which is primarily dependent on exchange of goods and raw materials with the United States and the United Kingdom, but which depends to a lesser extent on trade with almost every country in the world. Nearly three-quarters of our imports are from the United States, but little over half our exports go to your country. By comparison, our exports to the United Kingdom last year exceeded imports by $401 million. Unless all our debits and credits in pounds sterling and United States dollars can be brought into balance, we cannot continue to trade as freely as we should like in both the sterling and dollar areas.

Imports Encouraged to Assist Trade Balance

"For every nation there is an ideal balance between exports and imports. In the past, we have sometimes placed sole emphasis on exports, but in Canada in recent years our government has taken energetic steps to encourage Canadians to buy products available from those countries that buy Canadian goods. Unless we buy from other countries, they will be less able to buy from us. Anything we do to limit imports lowers employment elsewhere, lessens external demands for our products and eventually causes unemployment in Canada. We know that trade is most active between progressive highly-developed countries, such as the United States and Canada. We no longer think in simple terms about exchanging raw materials for manufactured goods.

"Our broad policy in Canada has been to pursue measures to strengthen our position as a major trading nation, both as a buyer and as a seller," Mr. Martin continued. "Our future lies in trading freely and fully with

other nations in an expanding world economy. In the words of my colleague, the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce:

> 'In continuing to put into international trade, commercially, as much as we take out of it, we shall in the most effective way that is open to us be underwriting our commercial well-being and that of other trading communities in all quarters of the globe.'

"It is in this spirit of give and take—in which everyone gains—that trade should be conducted. It is in this spirit that the United States and Canadian International Trade Fairs can best serve the desirable objective of freer trade between nations—which can so much further the welfare of the world's peoples and strengthen the foundations of world peace.

"We have plenty of illustrations of the benefits of this mutual exchange in our own two countries, for, as everyone knows, the business we do with each other is by far the largest trade in the world between any two nations. The complexion of daily living on this continent would change overnight if that tremendous trade were to be reduced to the trickle which flows across the international boundaries of so many less fortunate countries.

"Throughout the world there are vast masses of people hungry for the food that we could produce for them and who need the products of our forests, mines and factories, with which we could supply them. There are nations eager to learn our farming and industrial techniques. The urgent problem of the world today is to telescope the years, the decades—the centuries even—that some nations are lagging behind us. We must do this in common humanity. But we must realize also that in coming to the aid of backward countries and in leading their peoples to a better level of life we are not only "helping our neighbour"—we are helping ourselves.

Aid to Backward Countries Essential

"In the past quarter of a century many new nations have come into being. We who have long ago won our independence and maintained it naturally are interested in helping these new nations to find their feet and improve the pattern of their agricultural and industrial life. To put to shame the barren philosophy of communism that promises so much that it cannot perform, we must bring to the assistance of peoples who need it the 'know-how' that has brought men and women in our two countries, and in countries like ours, to the highest level of living that mankind has ever known.

"The endless resourcefulness of modern enterprise, the tremendous productivity of free men in the atmosphere of freedom—these can be brought to the attention of peoples now tempted by communist propaganda or intimidated by communist force. The way to world prosperity does not lie through communist countries. It lies through countries like ours.

"Nations can only live abundantly, comfortably, and peacefully in a community of nations of which every member is self-respecting and self-supporting. Our two countries are not only convinced of this. They are doing something about it. The far-reaching provisions of the Marshall Plan are widely admired by Canadians. In Canada, through outright gifts, relief assistance and loans, we have matched the Marshall Plan in equal proportion to our resources by financial assistance similarly designed to help friendly nations recover from their catastrophic wartime losses.

"The action that we in North America have taken and that through the United Nations and otherwise we plan to take to help other peoples is based partly on our feeling that it is simple justice to make some repara-

tion to those who have lost most heavily in our common cause. But, without any pretence at all, we have made and we are making our contribution to other nations in enlightened self-interest. We do not believe that it would be possible for Canada and the United States to maintain present high living standards and to become islands of prosperity in a bankrupt world. We want other nations not to envy us but to emulate us. We want them to become better customers for our goods and we want, in our turn, to buy more of theirs.

"In matters of trade we must learn from the past but we must look to the future. The greatest achievement of this century will not be the containment of nazism or communism or their rejection by the common people of this earth. Mankind can gain nothing from the conquests of communist armies or communist ideas. But in the years ahead, there are tremendous possibilities for advances led by the progressive peoples of the world, nurtured in freedom and inspired not by self-interest, not by a blind ideology, not by empire-building, but by far-sighted concern for the welfare of other peoples in the conviction that the welfare of each is the welfare of all.

"Through the encouragement of the two-way flow of trade we can help other nations to get the dollars to purchase the food and the materials they need and that we are anxious to sell. Through the various agencies of the United Nations and through other arrangements, we can help the backward countries to harness their natural resources, improve their agricultural methods and equipment, counter their health hazards and improve industrial production techniques so that they will advance steadily in their level of living.

Scope of Trade Fairs Very Broad

"International trade fairs, such as this new venture in Chicago, and other major efforts to encourage international trade, can achieve successes far beyond lessening of the dollar shortage, promoting world trade and increasing the profits of the individual businessmen concerned. I like to think that in every community and in every country where the goods exhibited at this fair are produced and in every country where they are sold there are families whose dinner tables are more abundantly supplied, whose children are better clothed, and whose future is more secure, because their honest labour and special skills have helped to enrich the lives and possessions of ordinary families in other lands.

"In trade as in so many fields of human endeavour, the race today is between education and catastrophe. Unless we can learn from past failures in international trade relations, we cannot hope to avoid similar disasters in the future. In Canada, as widely throughout the world, there is a new sense of determination that we should do everything within our power to raise the level of world trade, and to help all countries to participate in it.

"There is a growing realization, which should strengthen the efforts of the United Nations in this direction, that in working for the welfare of other peoples, we are working for our own welfare. Despite all the pessimism of self-appointed prophets, poverty and hunger need form no enduring part of the world's heritage. The barriers to progress are not the limitations of natural resources but rather the failure of men and women everywhere to exploit to the full their human resources and to find in co-operation and in commerce the way both to prosperity and peace," Mr. Martin concluded.

New Zealand Displaced Canada as Principal Source of Foodstuffs

Purchases from Canada in first half of 1950 valued at £54,534,000, approximately the same as in 1949, but large increase in imports from New Zealand—Denmark in third place—British devaluation of sterling reflected in trade returns—Drive to increase exports to Canada successful.

By W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, July 27, 1950.—New Zealand displaced Canada during the first six months of the current calendar year as the principal British source of supply for foodstuffs, although the value of purchases from Canada was approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1949. Imports from Canada in the first half of 1950 were valued at £54,534,000, as against imports of £54,067,000 in the same period last year. Purchases from New Zealand were valued at £66,216,000, as against £51,348,000 in the corresponding six-month period of 1949. Denmark was in third place this year, imports from that country being valued at £47,175,000, as compared with £24,570,000 in the same period last year.

British Imports of Foodstuffs, by Countries

(Six-month period)

	1948	1949	1950
Canada	£ 67,207,796	£ 54,066,918	£ 54,534,019
New Zealand	42,541,951	51,348,122	66,215,843
Australia	38,074,242	52,519,923	39,632,854
Argentina	36,681,767	27,390,625	39,619,656
Denmark	21,114,579	24,569,857	47,175,264
Netherlands	10,786,547	18,155,169	16,465,990
France	3,824,397	6,219,216	7,212,229
U.S.S.R.	10,385,036	1,371,028	11,589,811
United States	1,533,840	19,362,476	18,693,194
All other countries	113,455,656	134,572,446	124,498,477
Total	£346,605,811	£389,575,780	£425,637,337

Imports of foodstuffs from all countries during the first half of 1950 were valued at £425,630,000, compared with £389,570,000 in the corresponding period of 1949 and with £346,600,000 in the first six months of 1948. There was a decline of approximately 3·5 per cent and 4·5 per cent in the volume of imports in the first half of 1950, compared with the same periods of 1949 and 1948, but in value there were increases of £36,060,000 and £79,030,000 respectively.

British Imports of Foodstuffs, by Groups

(Six-month period)

	1948		1949		1950	
	Million Cwts.	Million £	Million Cwts.	Million £	Million Cwts.	Million £
Grains and flour	72.43	88.62	73.47	99.97	64.98	87.86
Meat	11.87	67.37	9.72	61.22	14.83	107.62
Fruits and vegetables	20.54	51.05	16.67	52.58	17.88	57.77
Preserved fruits	1.86	6.72	2.55	6.94	2.34	7.07
Fish	3.31	10.75	2.81	9.89	1.63	7.68
Dairy products	5.41	69.33	7.38	98.10	6.64	90.58
Eggs and products	1.34	16.47	1.73	20.23	1.58	16.68
Miscellaneous	1.46	11.58	2.73	17.43	3.11	22.09
Total	118.27	321.93	117.11	366.41	113.02	397.40
Miscellaneous Value only	....	24.66	....	23.21	....	28.22
Total	....	346.60	....	389.57	....	425.63

British devaluation of the pound sterling is reflected in trade returns for the first half of 1950, which indicate a general decline in the volume of purchases from Canada. There have been quantitative increases in a few items, such as bacon, apples, canned salmon, leaf tobacco, asbestos and flax. There were also increases in the value of imports from Canada of electrolytic copper, cutlery and hardware, electrical goods and apparatus, chemicals, leather and plastic materials. While the sterling value of foodstuffs received from Canada has been maintained, as compared with the corresponding figures in 1949, the aggregate volume has declined by approximately 9,800,000 cwts, and by 15,900,000 cwts from the corresponding six-month period in 1948.

British Imports of Foodstuffs from Canada

(Six-month period)

	1948 Cwts.	1949 Cwts.	1950 Cwts.
Grain and flour	39,954,086	39,053,639	28,293,129
Bacon	1,495,448	225,067	580,469
Other meats	533,978	3,645	5,306
Apples	107	.....	687,321
Dairy products	52,233	70,647	47,815
Eggs and products	391,573	120,733	18,666
Canned salmon	56,326	3	42,995
Miscellaneous	12,944	39,458	33,203
Total	42,516,695	39,513,192	29,708,904

Imports of Leaf Tobacco Increased

Tobacco.—Importations of leaf tobacco were 10 per cent higher than a year ago at 81 million lbs. India (22 million lbs.) supplied the largest quantity. United States supplies (19·7 million lbs.) increased by 81 per cent, and Canadian consignments (11·9 million lbs.) improved by 23 per cent. The heavy increase recorded last year in purchases from Turkey was not maintained, imports from that country amounting to 10·2 million lbs., against 16·4 million lbs. in the 1949 half-year. The quantity credited to Southern Rhodesia was 8·4 million lbs., a rise of 14 per cent, and to Nyasaland 4·1 million lbs., a decline of 28 per cent.

Asbestos.—Total imports of asbestos this year were 56,000 tons, an increase of 30 per cent. This improvement was entirely due to shipments from Canada of 18,000 tons, two and a half times as much as last year when production was interrupted by labour troubles. Importations from Southern Rhodesia (20,000 tons) showed only a slight expansion.

Iron Ore.—Purchases from overseas of iron ore (4·2 million tons) were a little in excess of last year, chiefly due to an increase of 13 per cent in consignments from Sweden which furnished 1·7 million tons. Importations from Canada, all of which originated in Newfoundland, were cut to 5,500 tons as compared with 157,000 tons in 1949.

Nickel Ore.—The United Kingdom relies on Canada alone for its nickel ore needs. The quantity brought in between January and June was 10,600 tons, representing a fall of 26 per cent compared with 1949.

Zinc Ore.—Canada has been out of the zinc ore market for several years but importations revived this year, with shipments amounting to 7,500 tons. Nearly all the balance of the total imports of 78,000 tons came from Australia.

Wood and Timber.—Total imports of wood and timber (excluding plywood) were valued at £33 million, 4 per cent less than for the first six months of last year. The cuts in dollar imports had a sharp effect on buying from Canada, the value of imports falling to £2·5 million compared with £7·6 million in the first half of 1949. The heavier deliveries from continental countries were on the whole maintained. France was in

the forefront with shipments worth £6·7 million, more than three times the 1949 figure. Shipments from Sweden, Finland, Yugoslavia and Poland were maintained also.

The following table shows total quantities and Canada's share in the main items:

British Imports of Wood and Timber

	1949 First six months		1950 First six months	
	Total	From Canada	Total	From Canada
Sawn hardwood other than mahogany (thousand cubic feet)	9,199	473	19,093	458
Hewn hardwood other than mahogany (thousand cubic feet)	4,189	1,106	4,986	661
Softwood, sawn (standards)	313,769	70,550	204,654	23,603
Softwood, planed or dressed (standards)	11,381	5,902	8,462	288
Boxboard (standards)	13,195	.....	13,165	.....
Pitprops (piled cubic faths)	191,175	29,712	125,604	2,936
Sleepers (standards)	24,190	20,374	28,633	2,710
Veneers (cwts.)	170,239	16,512	278,147	4,177
Plywood (cubic feet)	3,505,946	560,214	3,456,071	n. a.

Flax.—Of the 15,000 tons of flax brought in from abroad, 10,700 tons were credited to Belgium. The amount obtained from Canada was 250 tons (value £53,000), an increase of 25 per cent.

Linseed Oil.—Receipts of linseed oil during the half-year were 48,000 tons, which was nearly three times the amount brought in a year ago. All of it came from the Argentine. For the second year in succession no Canadian imports are recorded.

Furs.—There was an advance of 22 per cent in the volume of fur imports which aggregated 22,000 cwts. The value of these imports increased by 40 per cent. The level of Canadian imports (3,000 cwts.) valued at £980,000 was higher, but there were no notable fluctuations in other sources of supply. Since April, 1950, fur skins from all except hard-currency countries can be imported into the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence but it is too early yet to assess the results of this move.

Paper-Making Materials.—Total imports of paper-making materials (897,000 tons) showed a 3 per cent increase, but Canadian trade was hit by the dollar cuts and fell from 69,000 tons to 36,000 tons.

The tonnage of dry bleached pulp consigned from Canada fell over the six months by 9,000 tons to 18,000 tons. The deficiency was made good by larger purchases from Finland, Sweden and Norway. The same circumstances applied to dry unbleached pulp where the loss of trade to Canada amounted to 19,000 tons, arrivals falling from 37,000 tons in the first half of 1949 to 18,000 tons. Imports of mechanical wet pulp from Canada (4,700 tons in the first half of 1949) were eliminated this year, but a rise of 36 per cent to 241,000 tons in total imports was achieved by larger orders for Scandinavia.

Seeds for Sowing.—Dollar economies also made a severe impression on Canadian sales of seeds for sowing which dropped from 30,000 cwts. in the first six months of 1949 to 3,800 cwts. this year. New Zealand shipped 105,000 cwts., a rise of 64 per cent and Denmark (54,000 cwts.) sent 10 per cent more. Total imports (325,000 cwts.) were down slightly.

Iron and Steel.—The exceptionally high level of iron and steel imports in the first half of 1949 (703,000 tons valued at £20 million) was not maintained. The corresponding figures this year were 414,000 tons valued at £14 million. The reduction was experienced chiefly by Belgium, Luxembourg and the United States. Imports from Canada amounted to 22,000 tons, a drop of 33 per cent. This consisted almost entirely of ferro-alloys.

Aluminum.—Canada sent more than 1 million cwts. (value £6 million) of aluminum in ingots, etc., to the United Kingdom between January and June this year. This was 23 per cent less than last year. Supplies from all other countries reached 246,000 cwts., which was five times more than in the first half of 1949.

Electrolytic Copper.—In spite of currency difficulties, imports from Canada of electrolytic copper expanded by 20 per cent to 30,000 tons and from the United States by 66 per cent to 30,000 tons. The result was a 20 per cent growth in total receipts which aggregated 103,000 tons (value £15·7 million).

Lead.—The level of lead imports (97,000 tons) was some 8 per cent less than last year. Under the influence of an easier supply position and the availability of lead on the continent of Europe, the United Kingdom authorities brought in only 9,000 tons from Canada, less than half last year's tonnage. Purchases from Australia also declined slightly.

Nickel.—Nickel products, originating mainly in Canada, totalled 32,000 cwts. (value £565,000), a drop of 41 per cent.

Zinc or Spelter.—Imports of zinc (unwrought in ingots, etc.) were also on a lower scale, the total quantity (76,000 tons valued at £6·3 million) falling by 10 per cent. Canada's contribution (13,000 tons) was about half that in the January-June period last year.

Cutlery, Hardware, etc.—The imported value of Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments went up by 30 per cent to £4·2 million, and expenditures in Canada rose in about the same proportion to £447,000.

Electrical Goods.—Imports under the heading of electrical goods (£2·3 million) increased by 70 per cent due to larger orders placed in the United States and the Netherlands. Canada's share was £291,000, 17 per cent higher than in the first half of 1949.

Machinery.—There was little change in the value of machinery imported so far this year, the total being £23 million. Imports from the United States receded by 25 per cent to £12 million. The feature of the returns is the recovery in Germany's shipments which have this year reached £3·3 million, more than twice last year's value. In 1948 Canada came second, after the United States, as a supplier of machinery to the United Kingdom. This year the value of business placed in Canada (£470,000) was less than half that recorded in 1949. This puts Canada in the seventh position. United Kingdom policy is still to import from hard-currency countries only specialized types of machinery not available in sufficient quantity from local sources.

Manufactures of Wood and Timber.—Miscellaneous manufactures of wood and timber (including plywood) purchased overseas during the six months, cost £6·3 million, of which Finland supplied the bulk. Canada's share fell to £171,000, less than one-quarter the previous year's figures.

Apparel.—Evidence of the liberalization of trade with European countries appears in the tables of apparel imports which amounted to £5·7 million in the six months, more than twice those in 1949. France, Switzerland and Italy all took advantage of the freer market. Imports from Canada were valued at £55,000, half the 1949 figure.

Footwear.—Aggregate imports of footwear (£1·6 million) were 33 per cent higher than in 1949. Canada, which is mainly interested in the rubber footwear section of this trade, sent supplies valued at £59,000, a contraction of 48 per cent. Canadian manufacturers are finding it difficult

to fill their total import quotas under the influences of devaluation and the purchase tax on non-utility lines. Imports from Hong Kong (£724,000) rose by 30 per cent.

Chemicals.—The returns show a recovery of 30 per cent in imports of chemicals, the value of which was £17·3 million. Canada supplied products worth £692,000, an improvement of 14 per cent over last year. Imports from the United States (£4·8 million) went up by 33 per cent, while French shipments (£3 million) nearly doubled.

Leather.—The value of imports of leather and manufactures (£7·6 million) was 30 per cent greater than in the first half of 1949. Consignments from Canada (£308,000) also rose by 30 per cent. India is the dominant supplier with £6 million, which was a 27 per cent increase. France furnished leather worth £500,000, more than double the 1949 figure. Conditions for Canadian leather imports will be easier in the near future. Formerly the regulations provided that all Canadian leather must be incorporated in leather footwear destined for export. A proportion of imports will now be allowed for use in footwear sold on the domestic market.

Paper, Cardboard, Newsprint.—The anxiety of newspaper publishers over the future of newsprint supplies is underlined by the figures for imports which during the six months under review amounted to 1·3 million cwts., some 18 per cent below the 1949 quantity. Canada's contribution was 786,000 cwts. in the first six months of 1949 but sank this year to 121,000 cwts. Supplies from Finland (567,000 cwts.), Sweden (287,000 cwts.) and Norway (172,000 cwts.) all expanded, but not enough to fill the gap which was aggravated by a high rate of exports from this country.

Orders placed overseas for kraft paper (644,000 cwts. valued at £1·7 million) were 32 per cent over last year's level. This increase was shared by Sweden, Finland and Norway. Canadian supplies which were 19,000 cwts. in the first half of 1949 dropped this year to 1,700 cwts.

Paperboard.—There was a marked rise in imports of board, other than coated, which reached the high point of 3·4 million cwts. (value at £5·6 million). The Netherlands was responsible for 1·5 million cwts. and Sweden for 1·2 million cwts., the performance of both countries being very much better than in the previous year. Imports from Canada upon the other hand fell away to 25,000 cwts., less than one-fifth of the amount in 1949.

Vehicles Imports from Canada Lower

Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft).—In this group total imports were valued at £12 million, one-third more than in the equivalent period in 1949. Receipts from the United States accounted for £7 million, an increase of over 75 per cent. Expenditures in Canada slumped to £695,000, less than half the previous year's total when the figures included the major part of the deliveries of aircraft ordered by the British airlines from Canadair Limited.

Books.—The cost of imported books in the first half of this year was £1·3 million, a rise of 8 per cent. The United States was credited with £580,000 (a decline of 9 per cent) and Canada with £24,000 (a decline of 14 per cent).

Plastic Materials.—The United Kingdom plastic industry is being rapidly developed and additional essential imports were permitted this year. Total imports (£2·9 million) showed an increase of 70 per cent compared with the previous year. Consignments from Canada (£424,000)

advanced by the same percentage and from the United States (£1·9 million) by 53 per cent. Canada's interest is mainly in synthetic resins, polystyrene and other moulding powders, but the chief item in the cost of imports included under this classification is cellulose acetate and celluloid.

Parcels.—The value of non-dutiable parcels (mainly gift food parcels) handled in the United Kingdom during the six months fell by 14 per cent to £6·1 million. While the decline was evenly spread, residents of the United States (£1·5 million), Canada (£1·1 million) and Australia (£884,000) contributed more than half the total.

Exports to Canada Increased

The following table gives the relative rates of increase in total exports, and in exports to Canada during the first six months of this year. The figures illustrate graphically the success of the drive to expand exports to Canada. In all commodities except textiles, exports to Canada have made more rapid progress than exports to other destinations. In coal, iron and steel, footwear, chemicals, leather and vehicles, sales to Canada have more than doubled as compared with the first half of 1949. The special concentration on machinery produced a gain of 82 per cent, and the concerted effort of the industry at the Canadian International Trade Fair should consolidate and enlarge this gain.

Exports from Great Britain

	(Jan.-June)				Percentage inc. or dec.	
	1949		1950			
	Total	To Can,	Total	To Can,	Total	To Can,
	('000)				(Per cent)	
Beverages and cocoa preparations	£15,135	£ 996	£21,191	£1,772	+40	+ 78
Coal	21,475	373	29,518	839	+38	+125
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	25,131	2,599	26,151	3,176	+ 4	+ 22
Iron and steel and manufactures	61,361	1,329	75,000	3,150	+22	+137
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	33,058	1,875	32,608	2,979	— 1	+ 59
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	23,582	484	24,265	835	+ 3	+ 73
Electrical goods and apparatus	40,847	506	40,170	711	— 2	+ 40
Machinery	139,487	2,310	156,340	4,202	+12	+ 82
Cotton yarns and manufactures	84,286	3,233	73,438	2,310	—13	— 28
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	52,201	8,997	62,127	8,507	+19	— 5
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	23,019	1,909	23,165	881	+.2	— 54
Other textile materials	12,868	891	14,097	1,308	+10	+ 47
Apparel	14,682	874	15,099	1,251	+ 3	+ 43
Footwear	2,786	92	4,301	302	+54	+120
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	44,540	740	47,101	1,549	+ 6	+114
Leather and manufactures	4,731	353	7,043	759	+49	+115
Paper, cardboard, etc.	11,501	148	12,860	233	+12	+ 57
Vehicles (inc. locomotives, ships and aircraft)	153,724	7,733	203,559	16,109	+32	+108
Printed books	2,985	158	3,653	240	+22	+ 52
Floor coverings	2,873	371	3,242	425	+13	+ 15
Toys	1,300	82	1,588	140	+22	+ 84

John Rayner Appointed Assistant Grain Commissioner

John Rayner, Secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners since July, 1930, has been appointed Assistant Grain Commissioner, with headquarters in Winnipeg. Mr. Rayner has attended sessions of the board in all parts of Canada, and given evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons. He assisted in the preparation of the present regulations under the Canada Grain Act.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
Main Groups	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14·7	69·1	63·3	74·9	363·4	298·8
Animals and Animal Products	8·6	27·2	31·1	54·2	137·5	167·6
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·5	2·7	2·9	6·4	15·5	10·8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17·4	70·7	97·6	94·6	408·2	485·3
Iron and Products	6·2	25·5	25·5	34·4	154·6	126·3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11·8	35·9	42·0	89·7	217·2	208·9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·3	4·3	8·8	11·3	29·1	47·9
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·7	4·4	9·0	10·7	38·9	50·1
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·8	15·4	9·1	11·0	60·0	34·9
Total Domestic Exports	65·9	255·1	289·2	387·1	1,424·6	1,430·6
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	286	330	240	3,540	3,802	5,834
Vegetables	477	387	691	1,655	2,372	4,779
Wheat	7,662	45,638	39,786	30,403	201,345	156,582
Grains, other	1,619	3,576	4,601	5,112	19,282	18,487
Flour of wheat	1,562	6,884	8,514	9,265	50,058	50,252
Farinaceous products, other	763	966	981	5,106	6,479	6,478
Sugar and products	183	1,165	1,265	893	3,361	2,653
Alcoholic beverages	762	3,009	4,105	4,931	16,953	17,796
Vegetable fats and oils	10	2,266	220	55	8,751	2,036
Rubber and products	1,121	2,130	999	6,715	13,567	5,553
Seeds	15	1,888	641	1,115	24,605	12,662
Tobacco	59	147	265	4,775	6,387	7,171
Vegetable products, other	220	707	1,028	1,228	6,474	8,524
Total	14,739	69,095	63,337	74,884	363,436	298,807
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	669	7,250	8,599	4,173	23,257	37,287
Other animals, living	97	282	312	779	3,596	3,369
Fish and fishery products	2,293	7,020	9,475	11,588	36,597	47,109
Furs and products	449	1,501	2,001	8,605	13,784	13,300
Leather and products	363	602	664	2,383	3,664	3,192
Bacon and hams	2,380	800	762	16,900	9,592	20,227
Meats, other	447	2,697	3,475	2,385	16,472	17,871
Cheese	814	2,547	2,506	1,918	3,873	3,101
Milk products, other	493	1,067	725	1,752	5,974	5,283
Eggs, shell and processed	42	1,416	120	126	8,504	4,071
Animal products, other	533	2,002	2,430	3,566	12,231	12,794
Total	8,579	27,194	31,069	54,176	137,543	167,603
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	251	723	801	1,323	3,326	2,878
Flax, hemp, jute and products	9	179	94	56	1,001	800
Wool and products	69	266	318	542	2,248	1,585
Artificial silk and products	192	194	392	1,045	1,022	1,732
Textile products, other	978	1,323	1,252	3,416	7,911	3,778
Total	1,499	2,686	2,858	6,382	15,507	10,772
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,527	12,160	27,738	15,958	67,909	108,239
Pulpwood	1,784	2,996	2,949	4,229	14,697	13,260
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,092	3,718	5,421	7,803	22,129	25,710
Wood pulp	1,672	13,727	18,126	13,395	87,696	91,989
Manufactured wood, other	206	502	569	1,552	2,955	2,151
Newsprint paper	8,442	35,633	41,404	47,024	200,677	235,464
Paper, other	574	1,769	1,204	4,227	10,650	7,347
Books and printed matter	105	179	144	454	1,475	1,166
Total	17,402	70,683	97,554	94,640	408,186	485,324

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	.....	1,435	2,158	.....	2,616	3,015
Ferro-alloys	59	1,456	1,630	614	12,794	6,554
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	218	360	2,104	2,000	2,109	7,882
Rolling mill products	639	1,054	440	1,739	6,964	3,474
Locomotives and parts	.....	54	803	236	8,324	8,476
Farm machinery and implements	1,148	9,948	8,805	5,279	61,292	52,150
Hardware and cutlery	172	451	445	962	2,376	2,233
Machinery (except farm)	938	3,493	2,581	5,355	16,972	11,334
Automobiles, freight	550	1,017	1,046	4,355	4,762	4,996
Automobiles, passenger	1,676	962	2,197	9,161	7,588	8,246
Automobile parts	223	1,118	1,457	1,717	5,403	6,071
Railway cars and parts	1	1,868	1	12	10,342	2,851
Iron products, other	558	2,326	1,874	2,942	13,082	8,993
TOTAL	6,182	25,541	25,540	34,373	154,624	126,275
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products	2,595	8,258	9,718	11,559	43,071	54,798
Brass and products	83	2,227	295	494	3,463	1,078
Copper and products	3,828	6,314	9,083	25,203	42,410	42,916
Lead and products	431	3,051	3,682	4,196	22,261	12,424
Nickel	2,090	6,350	9,625	26,506	48,918	52,171
Precious metals (except gold)	1,662	3,811	2,092	12,648	15,009	12,545
Zinc and products	527	3,792	5,999	5,423	29,275	22,821
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	401	1,003	958	2,191	6,530	4,686
Non-ferrous products, other	205	1,061	566	1,445	6,306	5,510
TOTAL	11,822	35,867	42,019	89,666	217,243	208,949
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	1,242	1,468	5,398	5,619	9,510	29,230
Coal	124	258	155	734	1,709	1,990
Petroleum and products	123	21	16	272	1,591	110
Abrasives, artificial, crude	280	988	1,143	2,318	6,790	6,597
Non-metallic products, other	484	1,522	2,100	2,324	9,538	9,939
TOTAL	2,253	4,257	8,812	11,267	29,138	47,866
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	119	272	351	637	1,579	1,417
Medicinal preparations	115	203	386	708	1,729	2,158
Fertilizers	525	2,034	3,300	4,818	22,442	21,536
Paints and varnishes	72	362	199	451	2,012	1,858
Calcium compounds	42	247	144	255	1,231	672
Soda and sodium compounds	369	303	446	2,036	2,013	2,404
Chemical products, other	414	958	4,149	1,802	7,906	20,098
TOTAL	1,654	4,379	8,975	10,707	38,911	50,143
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	62	41	18	145	215	116
Films	464	377	146	2,231	1,887	1,116
Ships and vessels	3	8,949	5,753	188	25,177	15,888
Aircraft and parts	75	2,540	478	2,494	6,654	2,507
Electrical energy	438	488	641	2,060	2,733	3,191
Miscellaneous consumer goods	156	382	285	949	2,659	1,664
Miscellaneous, other	412	707	508	1,807	10,573	4,614
Donations and gifts	.....	807	235	.....	4,957	1,580
Non-commercial articles	204	1,074	995	1,080	5,173	4,208
TOTAL	1,814	15,364	9,058	10,954	60,028	34,883

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14,739	69,095	63,337	74,884	363,436	298,807
Animals and Animal Products	8,579	27,194	31,069	54,176	137,543	167,603
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,499	2,686	2,858	6,382	15,507	10,772
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17,402	70,683	97,554	94,640	408,186	485,324
Iron and Products	6,182	25,541	25,540	34,373	154,624	126,275
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11,822	35,867	42,019	89,666	217,243	208,949
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,253	4,257	8,812	11,267	29,138	47,866
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,654	4,379	8,975	10,707	38,911	50,143
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,814	15,364	9,058	10,954	60,028	34,883
TOTAL	65,944	255,066	289,222	387,050	1,424,617	1,430,624
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	7,011	31,766	29,996	44,635	171,589	126,781
Animals and Animal Products	5,441	5,078	3,549	33,571	25,518	28,080
Fibres, Textiles and Products	257	71	38	1,992	808	478
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,560	8,247	4,105	18,164	36,932	12,993
Iron and Products	1,060	1,789	1,138	8,296	11,587	5,369
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,180	11,492	11,873	48,193	77,995	52,549
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	214	509	900	1,290	3,119	4,986
Chemicals and Allied Products	362	410	667	2,342	3,109	3,152
Miscellaneous Commodities	514	1,356	206	2,445	4,947	1,529
TOTAL	25,598	60,718	52,472	160,929	335,604	235,917
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,565	9,164	14,079	9,162	66,788	75,245
Animals and Animal Products	2,118	16,881	23,154	13,732	81,740	110,807
Fibres, Textiles and Products	517	1,093	1,950	801	5,545	6,310
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	11,075	54,101	88,365	60,409	327,672	450,377
Iron and Products	364	10,750	14,173	2,448	62,043	66,544
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,983	14,509	23,421	16,389	98,375	124,760
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	919	2,969	6,119	5,568	20,177	33,445
Chemicals and Allied Products	621	2,341	4,595	5,101	18,385	28,666
Miscellaneous Commodities	881	2,047	1,885	4,393	10,135	8,794
TOTAL	20,043	113,856	177,742	118,003	690,860	904,949

Sales of Farm Implements and Equipment in Canada Set Record

Sales in Canada of new farm implements and equipment, mainly at the wholesale level, reached an all-time peak value of $220,710,000 in 1949. This was 29 per cent higher than the preceding year's aggregate of $170,666,000, and 78 per cent above the 1947 total of $122,395,000. Sales of repair parts showed a more moderate advance, rising to $27,709,000 from $26,997,000 in 1948 and $23,276,000 the year before.

Output of Canadian Meat Packing Industry at Record Level

The output of the Canadian slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1948 was valued at $689,746,000, a new high figure, as compared with $486,917,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 42 per cent. While much of this large increase can be attributed to higher prices, the total number of animals slaughtered increased seven per cent, all classes showing increases except sheep and lambs. The cost value of animals slaughtered was $483,631,000, an increase of 45 per cent over the 1947 figure of $334,548,000.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Blenheim—Board of Trade.
Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Chatham—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 22 in Windsor, Ont. Besides Egypt, his territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Vancouver—August 21-26.
Winnipeg—September 5.
Ottawa—September 8-12.
Kingston—September 13.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
Montreal—September 15-30.

H. Leslie Brown, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires since March, 1947, has returned to Canada on leave and will commence his tour of this country in Vancouver on August 21.

Vancouver—August 21-26.

J. Harry Tremblay, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist) in Paris since April, 1946, has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of Canada on July 12 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Saskatoon—August 15.
Regina—August 16.
Winnipeg—August 18-19.
Montreal—August 25-26.
Brockville-Gananoque—August 28.
Toronto—August 29-30.
Blenheim-Chatham—September 1.
Brantford—September 2.
Guelph—September 3.
Ottawa—September 5.
Quebec—September 8-9.

A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana since January, 1949, commenced his tour of this country on May 29 in Toronto. Besides Cuba, his territory includes the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Vancouver—September 5-8.
Calgary—September 11.
Edmonton—September 13.
Winnipeg—September 15-16.

G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Istanbul, Turkey, since January, 1949, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on July 26.

Toronto—September 5-14.
Guelph—September 15-16.
Welland-St. Catharines—September 18.
Hamilton—September 19-20.
Windsor—September 21-22.
Brockville-Kingston—September 25.
Montreal—September 26-27.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

India Issues Open General Licence for Certain Items

Bombay, August 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Indian Government has announced the issue of an open general licence covering the importation of the following commodities from all countries: Certain non-ferrous metals, textiles and chemicals; whole milk powder and infant milk foods; penicillin, chloromocytin and insulin; fire bricks; mercury; sewing needles; wood pulp; newsprint; electromedical apparatus; scientific and surgical instruments.

New Zealand Announces Import Regulations for 1951

Wellington, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Import licensing schedule for the year beginning January 1, 1951, has been announced by the New Zealand Minister of Customs. The policy, with reference to the issuing of import licences to dollar countries, remains unchanged, namely, each application to import will be considered on its merits with particular regard to availability in soft-currency areas. However, many articles have been removed from import control when imported from soft-currency countries. Countries not considered in the soft-currency area include Soviet satellites, most of the Latin American countries, Canada, United States, Japan and Western Germany.

Licences will cover the period from January 1 to December 31, 1951, and will not be available for imports up to February 28 of the following year as in the past.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunt and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. JONES, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. *Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.*

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manilla—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Cantracom, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations July 31	Nominal Quotations Aug. 8
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0219	·0219
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0183	·0183
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0220	·0220
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0063	·0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	0201	·0174	·0174
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0675	·0675
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0800	3·0800
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5833	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0726	·0726
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2534	·2531
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3911	·3911
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

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